



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

editor of a Syrian newspaper in New York City. Later, he became a lecturer and drifted from place to place, often penniless and disheartened. But after long waiting and at least one cruel disappointment, he obtained what he most wanted, a college education, studying as a special student at Ohio Wesleyan. After leaving college he became for a brief period a political speaker; but his goal was the ministry, and when the political campaign of 1896 was over he accepted the invitation of the Congregationalists of Morenci, Michigan, to become their pastor. His life-story is an unusual one, and it reveals a sufficient depth of thought and character to give it somewhat more than the interest of novelty.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By W. T. YOUNG, M.A. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914.

"This little book," says its author, "attempts to advance a step toward the ideal of a History of Literature which may be used without being abused; in other words, which may be accepted as a guide to deeper and wider reading, not as a short-cut to a superficial and specious knowledge of the classics of our language." The treatise is scholarly and evidently inspired by a vital interest in English literature. The only question that arises in connection with it is whether it does not go somewhat far in the direction indicated in the passage quoted from the preface. Extreme economy of space—the book contains but little over two hundred pages of text—augments the difficulty encountered in all such manuals—the difficulty of adjusting the claims of closely crowding facts with those of illuminating comment and description. As to the descriptive part of Professor Young's work, one finds it something of a fault that the general characterizations are seldom such as to convey very definite ideas to readers not already pretty familiar with the works described. Nothing, of course, could be worse than "specious," second-hand knowledge in place of real, first-hand knowledge; yet there is room for such a gift of graphic, if somewhat hyperbolic, characterization as was possessed by Lowell, and for the humane persuasiveness of an Andrew Lang. In dealing with the facts the author has shunned a rigid, text-book style, and adopted that of a rather condensed lecture. Facts of little more than tabular significance are woven into fluent sentences, and it is doubtful whether the gain in apparent grace and coherence compensates for a kind of smooth impenetrability to intellectual grasp which such a treatment presents. Professor Young's work is in its way zestful, and it is far from pedantic. It is possible to conceive of a book both more stimulating and better adapted to thorough, detailed study.